SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1895.

LOCAL NEWS - The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Prison and New York Associated Physics is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Skedaddled!

War was proclaimed in August, 1894 against protection and governmental favor Itism in the tariff; a fight to the bitter end Mr. CLEVELAND proclaimed it.

He also apnounced his own enlistment as private in the army of attack. We quote his energetic words of August 27, 1894:

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and know what it is, and refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war."

This volunteer took his place in the ranks, but where is he now? He has run away! Has he sent a substitute? If so, who is that substitute? Has he fled also?

#### Canada's Aggressions in Alaska.

The report that the Dominion Government has given out a mail contract between Juneau and Forty-mile Creek, over a route which passes in part through territory belonging to Alaska, has naturally aroused inquiry. The step is thought to indicate that Canada is determined to exercise jurisdiction over a strip of land she has marked as her own, under a treaty interpretation that seems indefensible if not absurd. Even should the story be denied, it ought to show the need of putting an end to these Canadian pretensions, so that they will no longer furnish the basis of alarms.

Mr. CLEVELAND, in his message, does in deed call the attention of Congress to the desirability of completing the Alaskan boundary both from Mount St. Elias southward, where it follows the contour of the coast and Portland Channel to the southern end of Prince of Wales Island, and from Mount St. Elias northward, where the treaty line is the 141st meridian of west longitude. But he takes no note of the fact that Dominion maps are trying to shift the former section of this boundary line far west of what we have always understood it to be, and thereby to cut off an important part of our territory, and even to deprive us of that control of the coast to secure which was the plain purpose of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, under which our rights are derived

This westward shifting of the line is no complished, first, by taking Behm Canal, which runs close to Prince of Wales Island, as the Portland Canal or Channel mentioned by the treaty, whereas our maps show the latter to be further east; secondly by taking as the coast, from which, according to the treaty, we may measure and own a strip thirty marine miles broad, not the continuous and winding shore of the mainland, but the broken outer edges of certain islands along the coast!

Judge DELANEY, formerly Collector at Sitka and now Judge of the United States Circuit Court, has pointed out that England seeks, by this assumption, to seize Mary's Island, where we have a Custom House; Annette Island, where Mr. DUN-CAN's Indian reservation is, and a mainland strip, thence running north from Unuk River to Mount St. Elias. The broadest part of this acquisition is near Juneau and Douglas City. At that point is an arm of the sea, called Lynn Canal at the upper end and Chatham Strait at the lower, while at the head of Lynn Canal are Pyramid harbor, Chilkat, and Haines, all of which the new Dominion line would appropriate.

From Pyramid harbor, according to Judge DELANEY, starts the only trail that leads from this important part of Alaska to the Yukon Valley gold fields. It crosses a range of mountains not very far distant, and then strikes for the headwaters of the Yukon River. Thus by seizing Pyramid harbor and all of Lynn Canal south of this trail and its exit at Pyramid harbor, which is now the established point connecting the Yukon trade with deep-sea navigation. She could put a Custom House there, and supplant our vessels with her own, while, as a consequence," adds Judge DELANEY. "the United States would lose the extensive trade it now has with that section, as well as the transportation business carried on in American bottoms." For the other outlet from the Yukon gold fields and the settlements in the upper part of the valley is by the long route down the river, which

terminates on Behring Sea.

It is for this reason that anxiety is caused by the recent reports of Canadian jurisdiction. Mail service between Forty-mile Creek, in the upper Yukon Valley, and Juneau would be serviceable, but if its establishment is intended to signify that Great Britain will practically treat Pyramid harbor as hers, it is a convenience that has very serious drawbacks. Senator Morgan has well said that we can never admit the British pretensions as to the boundary line, and that "we should insist that the question be speedily settled. England has a fashion of postponing things of this sort, and then encouraging encroachments up to the point where its claim begins." Congress should take care that there is no further delay in settling this line. Our Post Office authorities, it appears, have been considering the establishment of an American mail route from Juneau to Forty-mile Creek, over the same trail.

## Take the Big End First.

Mr. Square has introduced into the Senate s bill to appropriate \$87,000,000 for fortifying a score and more of ports which it names. His estimate is founded upon the figures of Secretary LAMONT, who has recently informed Congress that the eighteen most important ports will require \$82,000 .-000 for completing their defences, and that the work can be done in ten years. The Senator from Washington adds \$5,000,000 to this estimate and lengthens somewhat

But Mr. SQUIRE's plan seems open to one objection. He proposes, if the summary given of it is correct, to make \$1,500,000 available on July 1, 1896, and \$5,500,000 on July 1, 1897, with \$8,000,000 each year during ten years thereafter. This would indeed make up the proposed sum of sell timber on them to the highest bidder, \$87,000,000, but it would begin by giving on scaled proposals, for not less than the less during the next fiscal year, for which alone Congress is now responsible, than the Mr. LAMONT proposes, or in eleven, as Mr.

FOURE suggests. The Pacific coast Senator properly says that, in these days, with Cuban, Venezuelan, and other questions pressing, which may bring us into conflict with some great European power, the defencelessness of our plan is defective which puts an undue share of the burden upon future years and appropriates less than is needed now.

One of the telling points in Mr. LA-MONT's recent report on this subject was its reference to the plan devised by the ENDI-COTT Board in 1886, his comment being that by an immediate appropriation at that time of \$21,500,000 and an annual appropriation of \$9,000,000 thereafter, as then recommended, the system of land defences could have been completed in 1895." That is what would have come of taking the big end first; for, with an outright appropriation of \$21,000,000 the first year, the securing of \$9,000,000 a year for subsequent installments might have been easy. But

to get half of it has since been hard. Secretary LAMONT'S estimate for the ordnance part of the work during the year that begins July 1 next, comprising guns, mortars, and carriages, is \$4,475,155. His estimate for the engineering part, comprising emplacements, the purchase of sites and submarine mines, is \$2,135,000, making a total of \$6,610,155 for fortifications; but he adds in reference to the second or engineering item that "it will evidently require an annual expenditure of \$4,200,000 for ten years to complete the masonry and earth works of our approved projects." This, added to the ordnance estimate, would give \$8,675,155 as the proper appropriation for the year beginning July 1 next. Or taking his estimate of \$82,000,000 as the needs of ten years, the proper share to fall upon the year for which Congress is provid-

ing is \$8,200,000. It seems to us that the best way for each session in this matter is to take the full burden that belongs to it without attempting, at least unless a system of contracts requires it, to saddle other burdens upon future sessions and Congresses. There is always a repugnance, in any Congress, to having charged up against its own account enormous expenditures of which equal parts properly belong to four or five Congresses yet to come. And next, it is above all things better to accept a full annual installment rather than to provide for less than a proper share, trying to commit future ses-

ions to more than their proper proportion. It is true that in several cases battle ships have been ordered, without providing any money for them; but that is not quite a parallel instance. Much time elapses before the ships can be planned, and bids for their construction invited and accepted, and also before enough can be done on them to require a payment. Besides, delays in construction have sometimes, as last winter, thrown upon one session installments of payments properly due to previous ones. But for the coast defences Mr. LAMONT is estimating only on projects already approved and on plans drawn up. Again, the whole work is in arrears, through the invariable cutting down of the estimates to a small fraction of their amounts during the last ten years, leaving some future session

to bear more than its share. It is now time to reverse this policy, which finds us, after ten years, with the work little more than begun. If Congress wants to see the seacoast and the lakes properly defended by the year 1905, let it assume its full one-tenth of the burden at

### To Preserve the Forests.

The legislation for which Secretary HOKE SMITH asks, to protect the public woodlands from the ravages of fire and the axe, ought to be furnished promptly by Congress. Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grant, and Sequoia parks are regularly guarded by troops, but there is no similar provision, nor any adequate provision, for the great timber tracts set apart from time to time under the wise act of March 3, 1891. These tracts include five in Colorade, four in California, three in Oregon, and one each in Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, and Alaska. The Afognak reserve, in Alaska, is designed chiefly to aid the work of the Fish Commisit, down to the line she now claims, Eng- adjoining the original Yellowstone Park, which is under the supervision of troops. But, excluding both of these, there remains an aggregate of over 16,000,000 acres, less any areas which may be already appro-

printed within the limits fixed by law. The General Land Office Commissioner has declared that these great timber reserves really have no more protection now than other public lands, and are trespassed upon by lumbermen, miners, sheep herders, and others. Forest fires, started carelessly or recklessly, or sometimes by the herders even deliberately in the autumn so as to create fresh pasturage in the spring, cause irreparable damage. The Land Office has only thirty special agents in all for protecting timber, examining swamp lands, and investigating frauds, and with these cannot patrol the forest tracts. Besides, there exists, under the law, a system of permits

for cutting trees on the public domain. Last winter the House, by a vote of 150 to 53, passed the McRae bill, which was designed to remedy these evils. It was in some respects a compromise measure, and Secretary HOKE SMITH thinks that one amendment made to it, namely, the extension to the forest reserves of the permit system, so that settlers and miners could cut and remove timber there free of charge, was very objectionable. Still, he urges its passage by both branches of Congress, at the approaching session, as " of the highest importance," since it contains some features which would be of unquestioned value in preserving the forest tracts.

It authorizes the Secretary of War to make such details of troops for protecting the forest reserves as the Interior Department may require; and these details could not lawfully be made, it is said, without the express authority of Congress. It might be difficult to detail troops to the extent desired, but probably infantry as well as cavalry could be used, and, if necessary, could be mounted. Some reserves would also require only a small force, and patrol practice | life in the United States for a man who does not and encampment life would partly make up for the loss of garrison routine and drills. The experience of the national parks shows Mr. LAMONT's list of ports to be provided for. | the efficiency of troops in such work, and it must be cheaper to use men already supplied with pay and rations than to hire a

force of civilian keepers. There is more doubt as to the question of applying the permit system to these tracts. Mr. McRae's bill allowed the Secretary to appraised value. The Interior Department can now issue permits to cut timber for proper share of that year, provided the local uses, thus giving it away, but must whole work is to be finished in ten years, as | not sell it. It was shown that over fifty permits had been issued to persons and corporations. It might be of actual benefit, it was urged, to thin the timber growth here and there, under competent supervision, and the Government would receive money that could help to protect the tracts.

But in Congress there were protests

- The state of the

tion system should be defeated. On the other hand, it was declared a hardship upon settlers if these great areas should not fur nish supplies of timber for domestic and other local uses, so compelling them to bring it from a long distance, at much cost. These objections, based on somewhat different points of view, produced amendments restricting the Secretary's sale of timber to dead trees and to mature ones whose re moval should be necessary for the best forest conditions, and also extending the permit system to the reserves.

As this bill must be reintroduced at the coming session, the whole question of permits and of the sale of trees by the Government must be discussed. It may be a matter of regret that there does not exist a Forestry Board of acknowledged experts to suggest measures and methods to Congress. Perhaps such a Board will one day be constituted; but meanwhile the needs of the forest reserves are so urgent that Congress should go ahead and pass the best timber protection law it can. The general principle of preventing any inroad on the forest cover that is not for its best interests is a sound and safe basis to go upon; and an agreement, if on no other point, at least ought to be secured upon the employment of the regulars as forest guards.

#### The Democratic Party.

We deem it worthy of notice that our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Times, which was engaged in championing the cause of Democracy long before it stopped work out of respect for the Mugwump era, here subscribes to a programme of Democratic reconstruction put forth by our never-say-die contemporary of Louisville, the Courier-Journal:

"Mr. WATTERSON is quite right in declaring that th bemocracy must have some higher and nobler incentive to political unity and effort than assailing corpo stions, railways, banks, and capital.

It is a little more than three years since the great and destructive Democratic triumph of 1892. Then the Democratic party was drawn up under a banner declaring that protection was robbery, that the rich were feeding like ogres on the poor, and that commercial prosperity was a badge of viciousness; and at the head of this terrible array was GROVER CLEVELAND, flourishing in his consecrated hand the very torch of Homestead, and shricking that trusts were the "communism of pelf." If that was the force which produced victory, the national election of 1892 was the greatest socialistic demonstration yet known.

Can there be any wonder now over the whereness of the Democracy's atness? Can there be any doubt that for Democratic regeneration the inflammatory pack of selfserving agitators must be swept ruthlessly off the boards?

We may not touch the tariff just now .-

We should like an explanation. Throughout the great tariff reform fight, the reformers de scribed the country as beset with business calamity and popular wretchedness. It was ill. nigh unto death, but the reformers went gayly to the grand operation of tariff revision. same judges now say as a body that the country is strong and prosperous. According to their two diagnoses, we should be able to stand tariff this session, and more than that share | tinkering now ten times as easily as we stood it a year and a half ago. We fear the Star-Eyed Goddess is loved no longer.

> The message is a model of pure and vigorous nglish.—Kansas City Times. It has been set to music by the Hon. Joun K. Cowan of Maryland, and will be performed at the Reform Club in this town next February by a chorus of three hundred and sixty-fly

> The vocal hairs which play along the Ionic upper lip of the Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FUL-LER are strumming and tuning, gotting ready for a concert in honor of the Hon, Ruses W. PECKHAM. Yet it must be said that, compared with the Chief Justice's adornment, Mr. PECK-HAM's is but as prose to poetry and water unto

This is a communication sent from the County Court House, on June 6, by the Peace sion, while the Wyoming reserve is the one | Officer of the county of New York, a salaried official, now on trial under a criminal indict-Court of General Sessions, to the United States Marshal, the representative of Federal authority in this town:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, N. Y., June 6, 1805. John H. McCarty, esquire, U. S. Marshal, New York Sir .- Answering your letter under the date of th 4th inst., I have to say that in as much as the face prisoners who shaved their faces in the jall had nothprisoners who shaved their faces in the jail and noth ing of the kind upon them when searched by the detectives and by the official receiving them at the jail. their razor or razors must have been brought to them by some of the "Fight and Twenty" persons who visited them with passes from yourself. Respectfully

EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff. U.S. Court House U.S.A. The United States Marshal had previously, in a communication dated June 4, inquired why, out of four prisoners charged with breaking into a Post Office, three in the Sheriff's custody were permitted by him to shave off their beards and otherwise to alter their appearance, so that it might be impossible for witnesses to identify them, and this after a warning by telephone.

Dansen's explanation, partly in italies, was that the "two prisoners who shaved their faces in the jail had nothing of the kind " (no faces, keine Gesichter,) upon them when searched!

They had no faces, though diligent search was made for them by an expert in faces, RAABE, the barber-warden. Naturally enough no extra precautions were taken in Ludlow street jail by DAMSEN to rigidly exclude therefrom razors, which would be of no possible legal use, bene-fit, or convenience to prisoners without faces.

But "eight and twenty" (acht-und-iwanzig) persons visited the prisoners, in Damsen's custody, with passes, so DAMSEN said, from the United States Marshal, Hence, positively the razor or razors must have been brought to the faceless, as well as faithless, prisoners by one of the eight and twenty blackbirds, fo whom DAMSEN was pie, and not by any of the officials of the jail.

On June 4, 1895, that watchful, vigilant, intelligent, and efficient public official, United States Marshal "John H. McCarty, esquire," warned Damsen. Damsen answered that the prisoners had no faces.

On July 4, 1895, exactly one month later, the prisoners turned their faces (they had faces then) to freedom, and escaped from DAMSEN. Now he is on trial, compelled to face a jury. ich are the perils and responsibilities of official understand English, the legal language here, or German, except as imperfectly and corruptly

spoken in Holstein. The experience of KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN in and out of Ludlow street jail, under charge of Damsen, should be a warning to Post Office robbers, crooks, criminals, malefactors, and felonious wrongdoers generally, to leave faces outside when they enter the New York county jail.

We have received a volume containing the printed report of the thirty-ninth annual Convention of the New York Press Association. It is an excellent society, including the heads of the newspaper profession throughout the State, and the volume is very properly illustrated with the portraits of the most distinguished members. This is a delightful feature, and we declare that there cannot be a finer set of fellows, though one young lady editor, whose likeness adorns the series, is far more beautiful than the handsomest among the whole lot of men. The discussions of practical and theoretical subjects are all worthy of attention scalesard is of great concern. But all the against any cutting of the trees to bring in MILLER says in a speech on the ninety-fifth page though we regret to say that the Hon. WARNER more the remedy should be prompt; and a a revenue, lest the purpose of the reserva- of the volume that when he gets the Sunday

orning papers from New York he fears that he has done mostly evil in cheapening the price of paper. However, the general tone of the speeches is not so pessimistic, and we are happy to agree with the sentiment expressed by Mr. W. B. GREEN of the Brooklyn Eagle, who avows that men are appreciating the women more every

The undertaker-like solemnity which is Mr. REED's only wear since the Presidency began to dwell in all his waking thoughts.—Boston Herald. In the name of the prophet, flapdoodle! Mr. REED is as full of fun as a Populist's head is of wheels. It is the fellows who don't get the fat

Chairmanships that are going to be solemn.

Of the 3,551 deer killed in the Adiron dacks the past season, one was laid low by mistake or otherwise, we believe, by the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, and one by the Hon. WARNER MILLER. Mr. MILLER, however, must be considered the greater shot. He brought wn Mr. PLATT and the Saratoga Convention, and a hard bird to bit is Mr. PLATT

Every one will recognize the recent advancement in our postal service. The new mail cars for the Eric Rairoad, the postal cars on the Third avenue line in this city, the establishment of more frequent service, the increase of messenger service on various trunk lines, like the 1 P. M. service out of New York city on the Central, and the additions out of Baltime the B. and O., are special instances which suffice to illustrate the spirit of the work and its efficiency under the direction of Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson.

The great step in advancing the rapid transfer of foreign mails by direct distribution from incoming steamers to railway stations, without delay through land haulage in crowded and ofttimes blocked streets, will frequently save from six to twelve hours in delivery of the foreign malls to the great Western, Southern, and Eastern States, in addition to relieving pressure in the New York Post Office, caused by arrivals of mail matter by steamers, some imes reaching 1,000 or more sacks in one day, There should be no let up in the matter of

credit should be given. The people thoroughly appreciate it. Let it go on. FLICKENGER of Kansas has been sent to fail for his adherence to a great principle, and gloriously has the principle been vindi-cated. A tax of \$1 was assessed on the preples of FLICKENGER. He loved the puppl well, but he loved principle more. He refused to pay and was haled to the dungeon. His friends and the friends of untaxed pupples rallied around him. They entreated the City Council of his town to repeal the puppy-assessing ordinance, and the Council granted their

prayer. FLICKENGER was released from jail amid triumphant music by the band and filled as to his interior with feasts, and as to his ears with sweet words, celebrating him as a hero and a martyr. Great is FLICKENGER; and the pupples are growing finely. There have been hundreds of mass meetings held throughout the country for the purpose of asking Congress to adopt some such measure as is required in the case of Cuba.

The men of distinction, Republicans and Democrats, in every community have spoken at these meetings, and have urged Congress to do its duty in behalf of Cuban freedom. How can Congress disregard these numerous popular appeals to it, or fail to respond to them in the spirit in which they have been made? Some few institutions maintain even in a new country a hallowed and time-worn age. The stones have crumbled. The lichen and

the ivy are thick on them. Immemorial chestnut trees lean lovingly against them. Such a moss-bound institution is the perennial free silve bill of the Hon. LIAM M. STEWART. Which was invented first, silver or this bill? History gives no answer. But long after silver has been melted in the final fire, the Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART will be hauling out a copy, bound in asbestos, of his celebrated bill.

It is sad to notice that at the December neeting of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Boston, no steps were taken to reprove or to attempt to eradicate the inveterate Boston habit of calling trousers "pants." The trolley cars, newspapers, and bill boards teem with advertisements of "pants." The clergymen, the lawyers, the actors, the solid men wear "pants." The very statues are horrible with "pants." Why are these atrocities permitted in a capital of civilization? Why don't the merchant tailors raise a warning cry against this word of woe?

### THE PRESIDENT ON CUBA.

#### The Belegate of the Revolutionary Government Thinks Cleveland In Friendly.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A statement has appeared in to-day's issue of the New York Her purporting to contain my views on that part of the age of the President bearing on Cuba. I beg to say that I have expressed no views or opinion on the subject, nor have I authorized any person to do so on

my behalf, and much less as reported. Were it necessary for me to do so, I would with pleasure declare that I sincerely believe that Mr Cleveland, as an American and as a man, participates in the same feeling which animates the people of the United States toward Cuba. I fully understand that is chief of the Executive power of this great republic his high official duties forbid the expression of his own private feelings. In his official capacity he has laid before Congress the real condition of Cuba: that is to say, the existing state of war there; an insu tion more active than the previous one, which lasted ten years; the futile efforts so far made by the Spanerument to restore peace, the cruelties which appear to especially characterize the sanguinary and flercely conducted war, and the loss and material damage to the United States as a necessary conse-

to the disturbed condition. The President clearly shows to Congress the salient points in the Cuban situation, and gives trong and sufficient grounds to enable it to come to a on, such as the granting to the Cubans the rights of belligerancy, which would be fully instifled by the oremises, and which would place them on terms of equality with the Spaniards, coupel the latter to give the struggle the character of a civilized war, and at the same time make the Cubans responsible for their

The President has not overlooked the fact of universal sympathy of the people of the United States with the Cuban people struggling for freedom, thereby strengthening the premises laid by him before Con T. ESTRADA PALMA. New York, Dec. 5.

### The Greenback Bugaboo.

To the Editor of the Sch-Sir: When the green acks have been retired, what then? What kind of lawful money will be available for the 25 per cent. reserve fund of the banks? Gold! In what kind of legal tender money shall the National Bank notes be redeemable? Gold

Where will the gold come from to settle the inter-national "balance of trade?" From the banks! Then what will become of the gold reserve of the banks? and what will then become of the banks when their "gold reserve" is exhausted? And how

feet the public intud There is now about \$300,000,000 gold in the country available for the 25 per cent, it wful reserve, and more than \$400,000,000 is needed. Where shall the banks get all this gold from?

These are pertinent question which our Don Quixote and his faithful Squire have not grappled with

# From the Japan Ganette. Nr. Denison, we learn, has had the distinguished

oner of being decorated with the First Class Order o the Mirror, and of receiving a handsome sum of m in token of the high appreciation in which his services are held. From a Japanese point of view he did year man's service in the work of treaty revision, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. He also played a diff cult game during the China-Japan war with consum-mate skill. Pitted as he was against so great a man as Mr. Foster, he did not come off second best. We offer it in our sincere congratulations on the dist tion. If we are not in error ho is the first foreigner receive so high a mark of commondation.

Mr. Stone, for his services as correspondent the Central News, a post in which he acquitte himself to the satisfaction of his employers, has re-ceived a Second Class Order, and, it is added, though for this we cannot vouch, a sun of 4.000 yen. We do not congratulate Mr. Stone, but doubtless his friends will. We cannot forget that men who were sent out will. We cannot forget that men who were sent out and the second of the second of the second damper per second inderwent all the fattgues and damper per second of the second forcer months.

### A HYSTERICAL JUDGE.

The Unfitness of Goff for the Records Demonstrated Completely and Disgracefully. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that the course of Recorder Goff in the Langerman case will produce injurious consc-

quences so far reaching and so lasting that it

leserves and requires to be treated with the

greatest seriousness and the sharpest severity. Of course, it will always be used and quoted as a precedent which will make convictions well nigh impossible in the particular class of cases to which Langerman's belonged. That of itself alone might not prove a calamity, for, as your correspondent of yesterday says, the merely notional influences which swayed and pervaded the mind of the Recorder was likely to induce similar hysterical disorder on juries when such cases are under trial, and violent means are sometimes necessary to restore them to their mental and emotional equilibrium, so that justice may be obtained. The example of Recorder Goff will be a warning to showing the mortifying consequences to a Judge himself when he fell a victim to that strange malady, so that he became no more fitted actually to sit upon the judicial bench than if he had been taken, an uncured patient, from the unfortunates of the Bloomingdale asylum. They will feel that they themselves are under trial before the public as to their sanity. But will not so conspicuous an exhibition of judicial frailty also tend to lessen to a lamentable degree the popular respect for the judicial bench. and more especially the criminal bench, upon which depends so largely the popular respect for law and its administration? A chief, if not the chief, safeguard of public order in this country is the veneration of the people for the judiciary. It is one of the most conservative of American forces, and whatever conduces to its weakening, whatever vulgarizes and degrades

est magnitude. In no other court of this city, or of this whole Union, is it more necessary that this popular veneration should be justified and confirmed by the wisdom and evenly balanced justice of the Judges than the Court of General Sessions; and pushing the progressive work, and for this due the most important and conspicuous exemplar judicial quality which provokes it should be the judicial officer known as the Recorder of the city of New York. He is a high priest of justice, more especially in the eyes the whole criminal community, jurymen, grand and petit, and of all the people who suffer from felonious assaults and criminal depredations, but generally in the esteem of the wider public. In the popular mind he represents the dignity and the terror of the law against its offenders in a special degree The popular imagination has invested his office with a peculiar sacredness, and the history of the Recordership from its first establishment in the early days of New York up to the time of Recorder Goff has encouraged that sentiment and stimulated it. Our Recorders have been noted here and throughout the Union as magistrates of high ability, and have been distinguished for their judicial dignity and poise and sound learning in the criminal law. They have been veritably a terror to evildoers and a pillar for the support of justice for both accused and accuser; and of the whole list none made that court more illustrious than Recorder Smyth whom the people in an hysterical spasm replaced by Recorder Goff.

If in the Largerman case Recorder Goff had simply made rulings which were erroneous they would have caused no serious harm, for they could have been righted by review, but when he showed that his judgment altogether was under the control of morbid emotions, and that by temperament and the constitution of his mind he is destitute of judicial poise, he brought his office into lamentable popular disrepute. He destroyed its sanctity in the popular esteem and imagination as a fountain of judicial wisdom and discrimination. He exhibited himself before the people as a more sentimentalist incapable of drawing reasonable conclusions from evidence which stirs his quick emotional nature. am sure I do not go too far when I say that the testimony in the Langerman case produced the same impression on the pub-lid almost universally which it produced in the minds of lawyers generally. voked at least grave doubts among all those who read the newspaper reports of the case as to the probability of the truth of the charge of Barbara Aub. I have yet to find a single persen, lawyer or layman, who was not astonished by the charge of Recorder Goff and the indication it afforded that this questionable evidence furnished proof requiring a conviction or even affording an excuse for conviction. Practically the case derived its whole force from the testimony of a woman whose course in visiting the man and consenting to hold an interview with him under the circumstances conflicted with her story and tended to discredit it in every reasonable mind. The confession of Barbara Aub may have surprised Recorder Goff, but it gave only a version of the facts which intelligent people generally had assumed from her testimony in court to be the probable story of the occurrence as it really was. The kind and good women who gave the girl their confidence and support are naturally ignorant of the wicked wiles of the world, thank heaven! but men whose knowledge is wider and who keep their heads cool were not so credulous, The probabilities from the first were that she was perjuring herself, as she has now confessed to having done. They were far greater, as men generally understood, than that a crime for which the penalty is so terrible had been committed upon her. Everything was against the truth of her story-experience, the particular circumstances, and the psychological and physiological inferences and manifestations. Recorder Goff alone was absolutely convinced by it. Doubts as to it were expressed in the jury room even after he had substantially directed a verdict of guitt in his charge, and obviously no such verdict would have been ren dered otherwise. The Judge on the bench lost his head it was not remarkable that the great majority of the jury were unable to keep their balance, though or his and their judgment depended the liberty of a man for the long period of twenty years; and inevitably Langerman would have received a sentence to a term nearly as long if his perverted accuser had not confessed to the hysterical Judge before he was arraigned for sentence that her charge was false. When finally the Judge was compelled to make his own confession of utter unfitness for a judicial place, he sought to distract attention from his own misdoing by making a speech castigating the man whose innocence of the crime he was obliged to acknowledge, though there was no legal evidence before the court of the other offences of which and an outrageous proceeding, unexampled Can anybody hereafter give any confidence or s there a criminal in town to whom he is not a

he charged him. It was both a humiliating happily, in the history of that famous court Suppose Barbara Aub had not confessed. Suppose that the charge against Langerman had been murder and he had been convicted on similar evidence and before a Judge like Goff. any respect to the judgment of Recorder Goff! laughing stock? What jury can pay any heed to a Judge who has been forced to confess before the whole public that he is incapable of udicial discretion? This man, too, if he is permitted to serve out his term, will remain Re corder until Dec. 31, 1908! For the salvation of the dignity of the Court of General Sessions and the respect and honor in which it should be held by the people as necessary for the preser vation of the order of the community and the terror of malefactors, he ought to be driven from that beach by the force of public opinion. He ought never to sit in another case. He has

disgraced himself and that court. NEW YORK, Dec. 5. MANHATTAN.

Callous Levity Toward Brooklyn Authors. To the Emron of The Sun-Sir: As a member of the new Westers' Club of Brooklyn, I take exception to the callous levity of Tim Sen in the reporting of the organization meeting Monday night. The aims and aspirations of this association for the disseminating of literary culture are eminently worthy of thoughtful consideration and encouragement; and if the person nel of the charter members is a criterion, it is des-lined to attain a national, if not an international renown. The Brooklyn Writers Club is yet nebulous but even as a nebula develops into a transplendent concentration of effugence, so the lustrous emana-tions of Glis club will eventually diffuse a dazzling radiance through the cobvebted gloom of those editorial sanctums in which it is to-day satisfact.

## THE REAPPEARANCE OF MR.

He Parts Company with the Hon, Grove

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What does the President mean by his specious highfulutin' about the Monroe doctrine? Does Mr. Cleveland know that not one in a thousand American know what the Monroe doctrine really is? This is not surprising, since the diplomats of Europe find no such phrase in the lexicon of international comity. One can fancy an English statesman reading the fulsome references to the Monroe doctrine in the American press with the same contemptuous curiosity as the late Lord Beaconsfield regarded the first appearance

Monroe doctrine in the American press with the same contemptuous curiosity as the late Lord Beaconsfield regarded the first appearance in the House of Commons of the late Mr. Higgar.

The latter gentleman was a hunchback measuring little more than four feet high, but he compensated for his diminutive stature by the loudness of his utterances and the intensity of his convictions. When Mr. Biggar made his debut at Westminster, in the days of obstruction, Lord Beaconsfield was sitting between the late Earl of Derny and the Duke of Argyll on the Government bench, and hearing the furious sound of Mr. Biggar's voice from below the gaugway the Prime Minister condescendingly raised his neck, lifted his golden-rimmed glasses scrutinizingly to his eyes and asked not. Who is he?' but "What is it?" Then turning with a smile to the Earl of Derby, Dizzy added: "I believe it is what they call in Ireland a leprechaun," as the indomitable Biggar was loudly gesticulating about Irish freedom and beating the air around him.

Now, I think this incident is peculiarly applicable to the Monroe doctrine. If not a monstrosity or a leprechaun among the principles of great nations, what is it? It was not in the power of nature to make a giant of Mr. Biggar, nor is it in the power of Mr. Cleveland to elevate the Monroe doctrine, no matter how unctuously he may aspire to the methods of the demarcouse. England to-day controls these United States. She knows her prowess on land and sea, and Lord Sallsbury may be depended upon to jump from an eminence upon the Monroe doctrine and its defenders.

Let the United States beware also how she behaves herself in connection with Cuba. The war of Spanish succession created a thunderclap throughout the world in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and caused a concert of European powers may again be heard from now, and Spain and England combined may, amid the acclamations of every friend of freedom, throttle once for all the pigmy principle called after the name of Monroe.

In a former letter I gave

the bench, constitutes a public evil of the great-

#### A QUESTION OF THE DAY. Was Goff Caught in a Parkhurst Trapf

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: When rederick Smyth was Recorder notedy ever went into the borderland of the supernatural for a key to that court's transactions. Probably Goff is the only magistrate who ever got himself so badly balled up that alienists came forward with a theory of hypnotic testimony to account for his plight. Let us put together a few facts and see whether the questions they suggest do not point toward a simpler solution

Barbara Aub was sent to Langerman by a woman who knew what his character was, and who thought he had money. The relations that resulted were voluntary. In her confessio Barbara Aub says she was angry because, after those relations, Langerman had "cast me off." Not to have cast her off would have been to give her money or its equivalent. Langerman had no money to give her. Then Barbara Aub went to work in a well-known way resorted to by blackmallers for forcing their victims to procure money for them. She visited a physician with the view of making him a witness in her behalf, but this proved to be an unwise act, for it has been said by somebody speaking for her that his "doubts maddened her." She cut loose from her former associates, men and women, good or bad, and put herself in the care of those whose work is to befriend girls who have gone wrong. When it became evident that Langerman would let the case against him take its course, and would not make conviction impossible by offering Barbara Aub money to refuse to testify, she was several times on the point of throwing up the game. When it was given out that his friends had raised money for an appeal she made her confession. One of the jurors who voted at first to acquit Langerman has said that he frequently saw Barbara Aub at 265 West Thirty-binth street. That locality was notorious not long ago as "Soubrette row," and it was probably the worst nest of immoral women, unspeakable men, badgers, and panel thieves in New York.

Now for some questions suggested by the foregoing facts: Would Barbara Aub have comit has been said by somebody speaking for her

thieves in New York.

Now for some questions suggested by the forgoing facts: Would Barbara Aub have complained against Langerman if he had given her money? What did the doctor say to her that "maddened" her? What has become of her former associates, men and women, of whom, with one or two exceptions, nothing has been heard since Barbara Aub made her complaint against Langerman? Was it conscience that put her on the point of weakening before the trial, and that caused her to throw up the game after she had won it in the Recorder's court? Or was it an outside pressure that made itself felt with compelling force when the prospect of an appeal and another trial became imminent? What is the explanation of Barbara Aub's familiarity with the locality that was known as familiarity with the locality that was known as What is the explanation of Barbara Aub's familiarity with the locality that was known as "Soubrette Row?" Was it Barbara Aub or others that weakened at the thought of what another trial might unearth, and of the severe penalties that might result? Was Barbara compelled to sacride herself to save others?

Finally, was Goff made the victim of a sort of badger game after a desperate plot to blackmail Langerman had failed? Was Goff so thoroughly victimized that he took his obedient jury into the plight with him, all but the juryman who knew Barbara Aub in West Thirty-ninth street, and who says that her alleged Langerman bruises were given to her by some-body esse?

Langerman bruises were given to her by somebody eise?

If Goff was badgered he should go to Parkhurst for advice. It is Parkhurst who distributed throughout the city the women who
were comparatively harmless to all who kept
away from them. It is Parkhurst who made it
seem necessary to these women that they should
set their wits at work to devise ways of leading
foolish men into traps where they could be
blackmailed. It is Parkhurst who made the
opportunity for men of unspeakable lives to
come to the front as conspirators with these
women instead of remaining their passive and
invisible beneficiaries.

If there was a piot against Langerman it
falled, primarily, because he had no money to
give up. In how many instances unknown to
the public have similar plots succeeded because the victim had money? In other words,
how bounteous has been the vield of this peculiar fruit of Parkhurstism?

A REVOLTED CITIZEN.

har fruit of Parkhurstism?
A REVOLTED CITIZEN.

Sand-Some Explanations. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: "Sand," now often used to mean "pinck," or staying power, is one of those words which imperceptibly acquire a metaphorical meaning by workmen who have occasion to phorical meaning by working who have occasion to use them in their labors constantly. "Sand" means a great deal more to a mason, a plasterer, a builder, and an engineer than to the mere schoolmaster or lexicographer. It has qualities that he depends upon for satisfactory wors. In all the buildi hat attend peorly constructed buildings they look to a morrar and linguize if there was sand enough of the right kind. Obviously here arises a concept of hally upon which general excellence is made to de-

nd. This quality carries with it the significance of adhectyeness, or "saying power," as the phrase goes, and the man who is in the habit of estimating goed work by its sand, very soon by a natural process of metaphor carries the significance are to the estimation of men. Hoses its num or that go to pieces in a crists, then he has no sand. Most of our collectual idensity are hull up this way, and in our collectual idensity from special to general acceptance. We can trace most of the strong idensitie phrases that get into the common literature of a country to the special experiences of a class or a guilt.

Take the phrases "scorling a successa" and "knocked out," which had their geness in the baseball field and the prize ring. They shed their vulgarity by use and creep into the parlor and the pulpt as their associations are lost.

tions are lost.

I think that originally the phrase "a man with
sand" conveyed to the sturdy men who used it the
losa of a well-hullt, upright, stanch fellow who want to
blown about by every wind of doctrine and could take
a blow without crumbling.

NYM CRINKLE. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I believe I can answer "Sandy's" query as to the origin of the word "sand," used to express pluck, courage, &c.

"sand," used to express plack, courage, &c.
It is a well known fact that engineers "sand" the
track when the rails are slippery in wet weather, that
is, sand is discharged directly in front of the driving
wheels by ine ans of an inch pipe fastened immediately
in front of same.

The wheels thus obtain a grip or purphase. An
engineer would consider himself very unfortunate if
he had lost his "sand" in had weather, for in such
a condition he could not control his iron horse were the
rails slippery. raits simpery.

This is applied to mankind, a man with sand is a man of corrage, energy, grit, determination, and character. It is an expression much used in the western part of our country.

### For Goff's Removal.

To the Euros of The Sux-Sir: Why not sugges in your paper the circulation of a petition signed by prominent lawyers and business men, presented to flow flow men for the removal of Goff? It would go, and express the idea of the people generally. New York's great lifeform (?) mistake! Goff: W. R. U. Yoskale, Doc. 9.

Croup is quickly relieved, and whooping cough greatly helped, and its duration shortened by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family stand-by for coughs and colls and all lung or throat affections. For constipation, take Jayne's Painless Sauative Pills—July

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting It would be a considerable labor even to enu-

merate these who have had their say of Bosphorus and Constantinople. Strabo de scribed the Golden Horn and Aristotle the exellent fishing between the Eurine and the Propontia, and the everlasting procedure of the Sosphorus "to the Propontic and the Hellespont" is celeprated by Milton. Gibbon, too, was moved to say the largest and finest sort of things of the city of Constantine and its neighborhood; and as for St. Sophia, its surpassing glorfes have been attested and expertly sung by Lubke, Bayet, Fergusson, and Sir Gilbert Scott, to say nothing of certain distins guished people whom it disappointed, including Dr. Clarke, the Cambridge professor, who looked at it a hundred years ago, and Byron's friend Hobbouse, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who declared that she had seen buildings that cleased her better. But the book which, as we imagine, groups the most, the most accurate, the most orderly, and the clearest information of Constantinople is the work of Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, and has just been issued in two handsome volumes by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Prof. Grosvenor was formerly professor of history at Robert College in Constantinople, and he prepared himself for this work by long and minute investigation of the field as well as by ample study of authorities. His book covers the legends, the history, the antiquities, the architecture, and all the features of importance and interest of the city and its surroundings. It is admirably written, and answers perfectly the idea of information made interesting. There is a certain matter which has excited a more enduring interest perhaps than its importance deserves, and that is the meaning of the word "golden" in the name Golden Horn. Prof. Grosvenor speaks of the golden appearance of this arm of the Bosphorus at sunset, and also intimates that the rich rewards drawn by the fishermen from its waters may have had something to do with it: but he does not include Gibbon's very reasonable explanation, which is that the word "was expressive of the riches which every wind wafted from the most distant countries into the secure and capacious port of Constantinople." Since Strabo, at least, there has never been a question as to the meaning of the final word in the name. The Golden Horn is made up of a number of little tributaries which stretch away in the shape of the antiers of a stag; but as to the significance of "golden," that, we imagine, must still remain a question. An important and highly attractive feature of Prof. Grovenor's book consists in the illustrations, of which there is a great number, many of them never before A little book of poems, "Leaves of the Lotos,"

by David Banks Sickels (J. Selwin Tait & Sons), is recommended by a number of good qualities. One may well be gratified who pos fancy and the ear that are here denoted. These are not ambitious poems, but they are admirable within their intention and their scope. Mr. Sickels has a pleasant humor, of which the reader may find evidence in such a poem as The Blazer," in this volume; he has the faculty of suggestion and symbolical representation, as he shows in the poem called "The Phantom:" his descriptive verse is excellent; he commands the ability to express effectively a variety of the lighter and the quieter emo tions, and he is apt at phrase and alive to the nice shades of sound. There are thirty-two brief poems in Mr. Sickels's book, which is produced very attractively, as it well deserved to be.

A book of short stories that we have read with unusual interest is the work of Mr. Edward William Thomson, and is published under the title of "Old Man Savarin" by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. We have liked these stories because of the freshness and originality that they display in the matter of theme, and because of the simple and straightforward quality of their narrative style. They are readable and strong stories, and it is remarkable how well the auther has understood and displayed the art which makes a simple tale effective. Some of these are Canadian tales, the scenes of some of them are on this side of the border, and they include tales of peace and tales of war. "Old Man Savarin," the opening story, is a French Canadian character sketch in dialect, and it is alto-gether original and amusing. "McGrath's Bad Night" is the story of an obstinate Canadian lumberman, the father of eleven children, who was dissatisfied with the prevailing rate of wares, refused to go to work, and had his bad aight in consequence. A more effective combination of pathos and humor than that which marks this tale we do not often find. "The Ride by Night." a story concerned with the bearing of a despatch through the enemy's country, is a tale of the civil war, and it is a perfect specimen of graphic narrative. There are fourteen stories in the book, and they are all good. We could wish particularly to recommend them to some narrators of stories, short and long, whose work we not too joyfully recall. We congratulate and thank Mr. Thomson, and beg to express to him very sincerely and cordially the hope that he will favor us soon and often again.

The Harpers publish "The Journal of a Spy in Paris During the Reign of Terror," by "Raoul Hesdin," which is an assumed name, the author having been, it is supposed, an English soy, whose real name is not known, Methods of Mind Training; Concentrated Attention and Memory," by Catharine Alken,

is also published by the Harpers.

Macmillan & Co. publish "Historical Essays," by J. B. Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of Durham; "New Orleans; the Place and the People," by Grace King; "Types of American Character." essays, by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr.; "A New Voyage Round the World," in the handsome new edition of the Defoe writings, and "The King's Peace; a Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts," by F. A. Inderwick, From the Scribners we have "George Chap-

man," edited and supplied with introduction and notes by William Lyon Phelps, in the Beat Plays of the Old Dramatists " series, an imported volume; and the Scribners also import "Fanny Burney and Her Friend; Select Passages from Her Diary and Other Writings." edited by L. B. Seeley, and "Horace Walpole and His World; Passages from His Letters," also edited by Mr. Sceley. In the very charming "Fly Leaves Series"

the Messrs. Putnam publish Thackeray's "Novels by Eminent Hands" and Bayard Taylor's "Echo Club." These books are bound in soft eather and handsomely printed and afford a particularly cheerful holiday indication. From he Putnams we have also "The Midsummer of Italian Art, Containing an Examination of the Works of Fra Angelico, Michel Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Corregio"; "Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture as Representa tive Arts," by Prof. George Lansing Raymond of Princeton, and "The Secret of Mankind," anonymous, which is concerned with "some singular hints gathered in the Elsewheres, or after-life," and has the appearance of a thoroughly aucer book.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, publish "The Book Hunter in London; Historical and Other Studies of Collectors and Collecting," by W. Roberts, a good-looking volume for the curious, overflowing with portraits and other illustraions; also "Europe in Africa in the Nineteenth Century," a narrative history, by Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer; "The Law's Lumber Room," an account of antiquated English laws, by Francis Watt; "A Pompander of Verse," a limited edition of poems by E. Nesbit; "That Dome in Air; Thoughts on Poetry and the Poets," by John Vance Cheney, and "Our Industrial Utopia and Its Unhappy Citizens," an

essay, by David Hilton Wheeler. Of fiction newly published we have received "Cension: a Sketch from Paso Del Norte," by "Cension: a Sketch from Paso Del Norse, by Maude Mason Austin (Harper & Brothers): "A Pitiless Passion," by Ella Macmahon, and "The Brown Ambassador," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser (Macmillan & Co.); "The Sheik's White Slave." by Raymond Raife (Lovell, Coryell & Co.); Oliver Bright's Search; the Mystery of a Mine," by Edward Stratemeyer; "A Man of Two Minds," by Francis Tillou Buck; "Mammy Mystic," by M. G. McClelland, and "An Old Fogy," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth (Merriam Company); "The Invisible Playmate," by William Canton (J. Selwin Tait & Sons); "Pleasant Days at Maplewood," a story for children, by Mrs. E.